Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form Survey No. B-5028

1. Name				
Historic	502 - 514 South Dexter S	Street 502-5	14 Archer Street	
and / common	302 - 314 South Dexier 8	302 3		
2. Location				
street & number	502 - 514 South Dexter Str	502-51	4 Archer Street	
city, town	Baltimore			
state & zip code	Maryland 21205	county		
3. Classificat	ion	 		
Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	X occupied	agriculture	museum
X building(s)	X private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	_ work in progress	educational	X private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	X yes: restricted	government	scientific
	being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	not applicable	no	military	other:
4. Owner of l	Property			
name			4-11-	
street & number		atata Pr	zip code teleph	one
5. Location o	f Legal Descrip		zip code	
courthouse, registry of de	eeds, etc. Baltimore City Land	d Records		liber
street & number	Clarence Mitchell			folio
city, town Baltimore		State	Maryland	
6. Representa	ation in Existing	g Historical	Surveys	
title				
date	fede	eral st	ate county	local
depository for survey rec	ords			
city, town		state &	zip code	

Mary	land	Historical	Trust		
Mary	land	Inventory	of Historic	Properties	Form

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Condition		Check One	Check One
excellent good _x fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X altered	X original sitemoved: date of move:

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of seven two-story, two-bay wide early Italianate-style brick houses with shed roofs and simple wooden cornices set on very high basements are typical of a type of small alley house built in Baltimore in the 1870s, particularly in the southwest region of the city. Perhaps to economize on lot sizes, the two-room-deep houses were elevated so that the kitchen could be placed in the basement, instead of in a one-story back building. In many cases, alley houses such as these are still occupied by working class families and many are still covered with the formstone put on in the 1950s or 1960s. All but one of these houses retain their original brick facades, which were always painted.

The houses are two stories in height, only two rooms deep and there is no backbuilding. The houses are constructed in running bond and were originally painted. Each house has a single hooded chimney located at the rear corner of the house. The shed roofs are capped by a wooden cornice consisting of a deeply projecting rown molding supported by block modillions, set above a plain, deep frieze area.

The tall, narrow window and door openings have flat wood lintels and sills. None of the original 2/2 sash survive and all windows are filled with 1/1 replacement sash. Doorways have single-light transoms, but most of these have been covered over. Doorways show a variety of replacement door types. The houses sit on high basements, lit by a tall sash. Each house is reached by seven metal, brick, or wooden steps. The basement can be entered directly from the street, the door being set under the stairs.

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3. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration industry invention	landscape architecturelawliteraturemilitarymusicphilosophypolitics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

These houses are significant as representing a relatively plain type of small street house that was constructed to provide inexpensive housing for the working class residents of the area, most of whom were German or Irish at the time of construction. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the middle and late nineteenth century. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to serve the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and north-east and southwest f the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell \$1,000 - \$1,500; small street houses for \$600 - \$800. Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

The houses are especially significant because of their proximity to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards, the nation's first railroad, and its related railroad-oriented industries, like car and rail shops. Housing of this type was built to provide inexpensive housing for the wide variety of both Irish and German immigrants who came to southwest Baltimore to work in railroad-related industries in the decades after the Civil War.

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9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

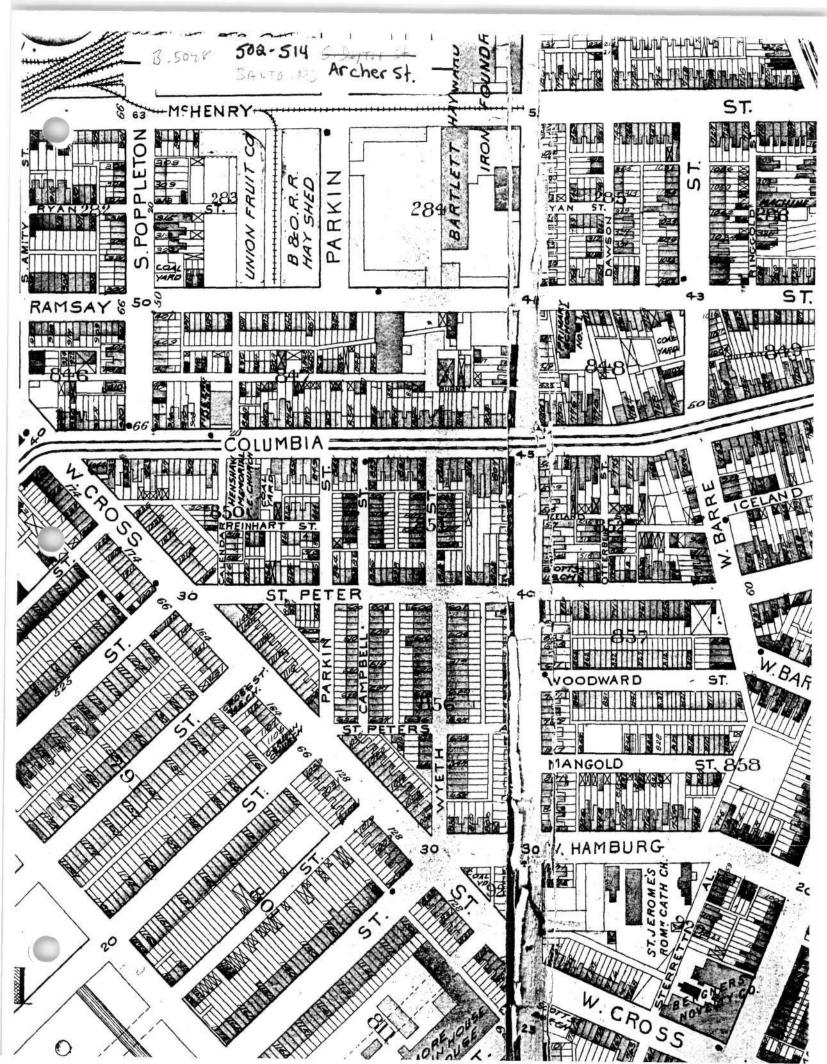
11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward	
Organization The Alley House Project	date
reet & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone
city, town Baltimore	state & zip code Maryland 21204

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-5028 502-514 Archer Street Block 0850 Lots 071-079 Baltimore City Baltimore West Quad

